

REMARKS

Claims 21-40 are pending in the application. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112.

Claims 21-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

The Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §112

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness. The Examiner notes that claim 22 depends on cancelled claim 1.

Claim 22 has been amended to depend on claim 21. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejection of claim 22.

The Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 21-38 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Greff (WO 98/06695) in view of Cohen et al (5,560,917).

The Examiner comments on Greff:

Greff discloses a topical composition containing instant melatonin derivative, palmitoymethoxytryptamine for treatment of the skin. See Figure (a). The dermatopharmaceutical is utilized for hydrating, regenerating, and bleaching on the skin. See abstract. The reference discloses the instant derivatives allow the compound to be easily incorporated into a cosmetic product and has a stronger affinity for the epidermis. Moreover they are not irritating to the skin, they are stable and effective. (Note pg. 2, last paragraph and pg. 3, first paragraph). Greff teaches the compound may be formulated in the amount of 0.0001-10% into an o/w or w/o emulsions, milks, lotions, sticks, crayons, etc. See page 5. The dermatopharmaceutical may be used as an anti-wrinkle/anti-agent formulation, for moisturizing, and protecting cream against the effects of UV radiation. See page 5. Example 2 teaches a face cream containing 1.5% instant melatonin derivative, 2.4% Brij 721 (steareth-21), 2.6% Brij 72 (steareth-2), 8% Arlamol, 0.5% beeswax, 3% Abil (dimethicone copolyol surfactant), 3% propylene glycol, 0.25 carbopol, 0.25 triethanolamine, and water to balance. Talc and other mineral supports are taught in claim 5.

The Examiner concedes that Greff does not teach the amount of pigments in the composition, but relies upon Cohen for this teaching:

Cohen et al teach a water-in-oil emulsion cosmetic composition to protect the skin from the environment, improves complexion, etc. See abstract. The composition retards effects of aging caused by exposure of the skin to sunlight and natural aging by moisturizing. Further, the composition provides one single easy application of a composition that provides an attractive coloration to the skin while providing bioactive agents, moisturizing agent, and sunscreen. See column 2, lines 40-55. Cohen et al teach the use pigments such as titanium dioxide and zinc oxide in the amount of 0.1-20%. See column 4, lines 10-25 and Table 1. The concentration depends on the desired effect and blocking ability of the sunscreen. See column 5, lines 4-20. Cohen also teaches the use of pigments/colorants such as titanium dioxide, talc, red iron oxide, etc. in the amount of 0.5-20% depending on the color desired. Lastly, Cohen teaches the use of volatile silicone oils, cyclomethicone, as the carrier oil in the oil phase. See examples.

The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Greff and Cohen and utilize the instant amounts of pigment; that one would have been motivated to do so since Cohen teaches the use of pigments such as titanium dioxide to not only provide sun screening benefits but to also impart color to the skin; further, Cohen teaches this ability to provide several benefits in one easy application, hence one would be motivated to utilize the instant amount of pigment to provide the sunscreen benefit and provide the easy application of makeup and benefiting agents in one composition.

Applicants respectfully disagree. It is first noted that the claims have been amended to further specify that the composition contains a volatile oil. In the case of claims 21-39, the composition contains a volatile linear silicone in the oil phase. In the case of claim 40, the

composition contains a specific volatile cyclic silicone, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane. New claim 41 has been added and specifies a composition containing a mixture of volatile silicone and volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon. Support for these changes is found on pages 11 and 19 of the specification.

Greff teaches methoxytryptamine derivatives and their use in skin care compositions for anti-aging, anti-wrinkle, and firming properties, or to treat skin to moisturize, firm or tone. Greff teaches that the methoxytryptamine derivatives can be used in a variety of compositions such as milks, lotions, gels, pomades, sticks, crayons, and the like. Example 2 shows a face cream containing the ingredients noted by the Examiner except that Abil 2434 is NOT a dimethicone copolyol surfactant as the Examiner contends, but rather a silicone wax referred to as stearoxy dimethicone. Applicants submit the technical datasheet for Abil 2434 to substantiate their statement. It is noted that Greff's reference to "ZP" between Abil and 2434 is curious.

Applicants' review of the Goldschmidt/DeGussa website, owners of the Abil trademark and manufacturers of the Abil silicone products, reveals no raw material having the name Abil ZP 2434. Only Abil 2434 exists, and that ingredient has the INCI name stearoxy dimethicone.

Accordingly, it appears to Applicants that Example 2 depicts an oil-in-water emulsion face cream containing organic nonionic surfactants (steareth-2, steareth-21, and PPG-15 stearyl ether) and a silicone wax (stearoxy dimethicone). The reference does not teach foundation makeup compositions, particularly not emulsion foundation makeups containing a volatile linear silicone,

the specific decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, or volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon of Applicants' amended claims.

Cohen teaches water in oil emulsion cosmetic makeup compositions containing sunscreen, free-radical scavenger, a moisturizing or rehydrating agent, skin firming agent, and cosmetically acceptable pigment. Cohen describes the free radical scavengers in Column 5, lines 20-45, as stabilized vitamin C or E, beta carotene, protein bound vitamin E, and the like. Cohen describes the skin firming agents as animal or plant derived ceramides, glycolipids, or similar. Examples of the moisturizing/rehydrating agents are set forth in Column 6, lines 1-35, and include panthenol, vitamin A palmitate, vitamin E acetate, and natural oils including evening primrose oil. The methoxytryptamine derivatives used in Applicants' claimed compositions have one or more of the properties of skin firming or toning, or moisturizing and rehydrating, yet the compounds and ingredients Cohen teaches as useful for those functional properties are not even structurally or chemically close to the methoxytryptamine derivative used in Applicants' claimed compositions. While it may be obvious to make a foundation makeup composition containing the various generic types of ingredients as taught by Cohen, it is not a fair statement that because Cohen teaches specific moisturizing/rehydrating agents or skin firming agents it would be obvious to add all ingredients that have moisturizing, rehydrating, or skin firming properties to Cohen's foundation makeup composition. Further, Cohen teaches that the foundation makeup compositions may contain "cyclomethicone" or "cyclic silicones" but makes no mention of linear volatile silicones, or the specific decamethylcyclopentasiloxane of Applicants' claims. With

respect to newly added claim 41, Cohen teaches that the foundation makeup compositions may contain isoparaffins, or cyclomethicones, but not necessarily a mixture of volatile silicone selected from the group consisting of linear volatile silicone, decamethylcyclpentasiloxane; in combination with paraffinic hydrocarbons.

In fact, neither of the references cited by the Examiner teach linear volatile silicone oils, the specific decamethylcyclpentasiloxane of Applicants' claims, or the mixture of volatile silicone oil and paraffinic hydrocarbon as claimed in newly added claim 41. Greff doesn't teach volatile oils at all, particular not linear volatile silicones of claims 1-39; nor the decamethylcyclpentasiloxane of claim 40, or the mixture of volatile silicones and volatile paraffinic hydrocarbons of claim 41. While Cohen teaches foundation makeup compositions, there is no mention that they should contain volatile linear silicone. Nor is there any teaching or suggestion of the specific decamethylpentasiloxane of claim 40, or the mixture of volatile silicones and paraffinic hydrocarbon as set forth in claim 41. There is simply nothing in the references that would teach or suggest that any advantage would be derived from combining Greff and Cohen to arrive at an emulsion foundation makeup composition containing the methoxytryptamine derivative, a volatile linear silicone and the other ingredients enumerated in the claims. Nor is there anything in Greff or Cohen either alone or in combination that would suggest any advantage to be derived from using, specifically, decamethylcyclpentasiloxane in an emulsion foundation makeup composition containing the methoxytryptamine derivative; nor the mixture of volatile silicone and volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon in new claim 41.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejection of claims 21-38 and 40 over Greff in view of Cohen.

Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(c) as unpatentable over Greff (WO 98/06695) in further view of Cohen et al (5,560,917) in further view of JP 408283144. The Examiner notes that the references do not teach use of salicylic acid in the formula, but that this teaching is supplied by JP:

JP teaches the use of salicylic acid on the amount of 0.01-2% with titanium oxide in a w/o or o/w emulsions to depigment skin. The salicylic acid has the ability to inhibit melanin synthesis. See abstract.

The Examiner concludes:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the above references and incorporate salicylic acid in the formulation. One would be motivated to do so since JP teaches the use of salicylic acid to depigment skin. Therefore, one would expect an additive effect if not a synergistic effect utilizing the combination of two depigmenting agents.

Applicants respectfully disagree. First, Applicants assume the Examiner means claim 39 rather than claim 38. Second, JP408283144A teaches a cosmetic composition that has tyrosinase inhibiting activity, which is capable of lightening skin. The composition contains a salicylic acid ester that allegedly provides the skin depigmenting activity. Accordingly, it is a fair statement to say that this Japanese references teaches cosmetic compositions containing fatty esters of salicylic acid for use if one wishes to depigment skin.

Applicants' include salicylic acid in the specific foundation makeup compositions for an entirely different reason having nothing to do with depigmenting skin. Further, depigmenting skin is not an end benefit desired for the claimed compositions. Therefore it cannot be said that a reference that teaches the use of fatty esters of salicylic acid for depigmenting, or whitening, skin makes it obvious to use salicylic acid in an emulsion foundation makeup composition containing methoxytryptamine for treating skin for completely unrelated end benefits. Just because a fatty ester of salicylic acid provides skin depigmenting characteristics does not mean that salicylic acid will provide such an end benefit. In fact, nothing in the Japanese references suggests as much. The salicylic acid derivative taught in the Japanese reference has tyrosinase inhibiting activity. It is well known that the pharmacological activity of compounds is very specific, and that change in one small atom or substituent can completely change the activity of the compound. For that reason, it cannot be said that this Japanese reference, which teaches the tyrosinase inhibiting activity of fatty esters of salicylic acid, make it obvious to use salicylic acid in emulsion foundation makeup compositions containing salicylic acid, methoxytryptamine derivative, and the other ingredients recited in Applicants' claims.

It is Applicants' position that claim 39 is not obvious over the cited references for the reasons set forth. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejection of claim 39.

Claims 21-22 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen et al (5932608) in view of Greff (WO 98/06695) or vice versa. The Examiner notes that Nguyen teaches a topical composition containing a melatonin derivative (6-hydroxymelatonin)

for whitening and depigmenting skin. The Examiner recites the many ingredients taught in Nguyen, noting that the reference does not specifically teach palmitoyl methoxytryptamine; but that this deficiency is cured by Greff, which teaches a topical composition containing this derivative. The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Nguyen and Greff and utilize the instant palmitoyl methoxytryptamine in Nguyen's formulation since Greff teaches that the compound is easily incorporated into a cosmetic carrier and has advantages such as affinity for the epidermis, stability, and effectiveness.

Applicants respectfully disagree. Nguyen teaches compositions containing a certain methoxytryptamine derivative that is different from the derivative used in Applicants' composition. The methoxytryptamine is used for depigmenting skin and may be used in oil in water emulsion carriers. Neither Nguyen nor Greff teach compositions containing a linear volatile silicone, a limitation that is now found in claims 21-22 and 24-26, in addition to the other limitations of the claims. There is nothing in Nguyen nor Greff that teaches or suggests emulsion foundation makeup compositions containing Applicants' specific methoxytryptamine derivative, a volatile linear silicone, and the other ingredients in the claims. There is nothing in Nguyen nor Greff that suggests that any advantage would be derived from using a linear volatile silicone in emulsion foundation makeup compositions containing a certain methoxytryptamine derivative and the other ingredients set forth in the claims. In fact the references do not teach

linear volatile silicone at all, must less suggest any advantage to be derived from using it in emulsion foundation makeup compositions having the other ingredients recited in the claims.

Claims 23, 27-38 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Nguyen in view of Greff and further in view of Mausner. The Examiner refers to Nguyen and Greff as noted above, and further comments on Mausner, noting that it teaches anti-pollution cosmetic compositions that provide protection against environmental factors, and that pigment provides an aesthetically desirable appearance to the composition, in particular, titanium dioxide.

The Examiner contends:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the above references and utilize the instant amount of pigment. One would have been motivated to do so since Mauser et al teaches the conventional amount of a pigment in a cosmetic composition is within the instant range Mauser also teaches the amount and type of pigment depends on the intended use of the composition and desired cosmetic look. therefore, the manipulation of concentrations of components in the prior art is deemed prima facie obvious to a skilled artisan during routine experimentation. Furthermore, Nguyen also teaches the use of titanium dioxide as a UV filter and therefore one would be motivated to utilize the instant amount of pigment to provide sun-screening benefits.

Applicants respectfully disagree. Mausner teaches skin care compositions that have a multitude of ingredients that, when used together, allegedly provide anti-pollution effects. The compositions are in the form of skin creams and lotions, and may contain pigments as the Examiner contends. Further, while the Mausner compositions contain a variety of ingredients, they do not contain, specifically, linear volatile silicone. Nor does Mausner teach emulsion foundation makeup compositions containing decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, or the mixture of

volatile silicone and paraffinic hydrocarbons as set forth in claim 41. These deficiencies are not cured by Greff and Nguyen. None of these references provide any suggestion that any advantage would be derived from combining their teachings to arrive at an emulsion foundation makeup composition containing the specific limitations as set forth in claims 23 and 27-39 and 40.

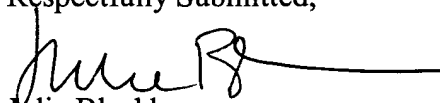
Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Nguyen in view of Greff or vice-versa, in further view of Mausner and JP 408283144. The Examiner notes that Nguyen teaches a tinted cream containing a melatonin derivative, which may contain other bioactives. Greff teaches a face cream or sunscreen composition. Mausner teaches the amount of pigment contained in the composition. The Examiner concedes that the references do not teach salicylic acid-containing compositions, but cites JP for the teaching that salicylic acid has the ability to inhibit melanin synthesis. The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the above references and incorporate salicylic acid in the formulation; that one would be motivated to do so since JP teaches the use of salicylic acid to depigment the skin and one would expect an additive effect if not a synergistic effect utilizing the combination of two depigmenting agents.

Applicants respectfully disagree. Claim 39 is directed to emulsion foundation makeup compositions containing linear volatile silicone, pigments, surfactants, water, salicylic acid, and the methoxytryptamine derivative. The claimed foundation makeup compositions are not intended for use in depigmenting skin. Applicants' goal is to make an emulsion foundation

makeup composition for use in treating the adverse effects of aging such as lines, wrinkles, lack of moisture, and so on. If desired, salicylic acid may be added for its keratolytic and/or anti-acne activity. There is nothing in any of the references cited that teaches a composition containing, specifically, the volatile linear silicone of Applicants' claims, and particularly not in combination with the other ingredients in the foundation makeup composition. Applicants further note that the Examiner has combined four references in rendering the composition of claim 39 obvious. It has been well established that the many references combined in an attempt to invalidate a patent are an indication that the invention was unobvious. In re Spring Assemblies and Components, (U.S. IntTrCom, 1981), 216 USPQ 225. It is Applicants' position that claim 39 is not obvious over the combination of references for the reasons set forth. There is simply nothing in any of these references alone or in combination that suggests that any advantage would be derived from combining their teachings.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Respectfully Submitted,



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Products Search

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Tradename & Description	INCI-Name	Raw Material Category	Formulation	Datasheet / Safety-Datasheet	Order Sample
ABIL® 350 Moisture barrier especially for skin care or skin protection formulations. Perfume and active substance fixative. Improves application properties. Non-sticky. Good emollients properties. Elimination of whitening effect from O/W emulsions.	Dimethicone	Liquid Lipophilic Emollients		 	
ABIL® B 88183 Readily soluble in aqueous systems. Compatible with all common surfactants. Water-soluble emollient for products such as hydrogels. Improves foam structure.	PEG/PPG-20/6 Dimethicone	Hydrophilic Emollients		 	
ABIL® B 88184 Improves plasticity of soap and syndet bars. Decreases cracking of bars. Processing additive in the production of soap bars. Gloss agent for hair.	PEG/PPG-20/6 Dimethicone	Hydrophilic Emollients		 	
ABIL® B 8832 Provides a pleasant feel and a smoother skin, if used in skin cleansing products. Contributes to improved rheology and gel strength of water-in-Si emulsions. Emulsifier for silicone oils. Improves foam quality.	Bis-PEG/PPG-20/20 Dimethicone	Hydrophilic Emollients		 	
ABIL® B 8843 Improves skin feel of shower gels, shampoos, etc. Stable, creamy foam. Plastisizing agent for hair setting polymers and hair fixatives.	PEG-14 Dimethicone	Hydrophilic Emollients		 	
ABIL® B 8851 Improves wet combability. Pleasant feel on wet hair. Lubricant in shaving foams.	PEG/PPG-14/4 Dimethicone	Hydrophilic Emollients		 	
ABIL® B 8852 Improves wet and dry comb properties. Strongly refatting because of its lipophilic character.	PEG/PPG-4/12 Dimethicone	Hydrophilic Emollients		 	
ABIL® B 8863 Improves wet and dry comb properties, with a conditioning effect. Anti-static effect. Improves fragrance retention in alcoholic cosmetic products such as in after shaves.	PEG/PPG-20/20 Dimethicone	Hydrophilic Emollients		 	
ABIL® B 9950 Conditioning agent for shampoos.	Dimethicone Propyl	Conditioning		 	

Softens and smooths hair. Improves manageability.

PG-Betaine

Agents



ABIL® Care 85

Emulsifier for O/W sprays, lotions or creams with a velvety-silky skin feel; provides a long-lasting skin smoothing perception. Both, hot and cold processing is possible.

Bis-PEG/PPG-16/16
PEG/PPG16/16
Dimethicone;
Caprylic/Capric
Triglyceride

O/W
Emulsifiers



ABIL® EM 90

Emulsifier for bright white cosmetic W/O creams and lotions with excellent heat and freeze/thaw stability. Formulations with all kinds of cosmetic oils. High compatibility with active ingredients. Emulsifier for sun protection preparations with high content of organic and/or physical UV filters.

Cetyl PEG/PPG-10/1
Dimethicone

W/O
Emulsifiers



ABIL® EM 97

Emulsifier for cosmetic water-in-silicone emulsions, which are distinguished by excellent heat and freeze/thaw stability. Especially suited to use in antiperspirant gels and roll on emulsions, clear gels, hair gels, W/silicone make-up emulsions. Good delivery system for active ingredients. Formulations based on ABIL® EM 97 show soft skin feel, reduced stickiness and an elegant formulation character.

Bis-PEG/PPG-14/14
Dimethicone

W/O
Emulsifiers



ABIL® OSW 5

High molecular weight silicone oil. Conditioning agent and split end treatment for hair care. Additive for skin care products.

Cyclopentasiloxane;
Dimethiconol

Conditioning
Agents



ABIL® Quat 3272

Conditioning agent for clear shampoos and shower baths. Completely soluble in aqueous surfactants solutions. Pleasant skin feel and good anti-static effect. As conditioning agent it improves feel and gloss of hair.

Quaternium-80

Conditioning
Agents



ABIL® Quat 3474

Conditioning agent for shampoos and hair rinses. Provides a particularly soft feel. Very good antistatic effect. As conditioning agent it improves feel and gloss of hair.

Quaternium-80

Conditioning
Agents



ABIL® Soft AF 100

Conditioning agent for shampoos and hair rinses. Improves the body and volume of hair. Strongly substantive to hair and skin proteins. Self emulsifying in aqueous systems.

Methoxy PEG/PPG-
7/3 Aminopropyl
Dimethicone

Conditioning
Agents



ABIL® Wax 2434

Liquid to waxy component for skin and hair care emulsions, color cosmetics and deodorant sticks. The silicone component provides optimum cosmetic properties like

Stearoxy

Waxy
Lipophilic



silky gloss on hair and a pleasant, non-greasy skin feel. The product is easy to emulsify and soluble in cosmetic oils. Has an emollient character and improves pigment dispersion.

Dimethicone

Emollients



ABIL® Wax 2440

Waxy component for skin and hair care emulsions, color cosmetic and deodorant sticks. The silicone component provides optimum cosmetic properties like silky gloss on hair and a pleasant, non-greasy skin feel. The product is easy to emulsify and soluble in cosmetic oils.

Behenoxy Dimethicone

Waxy Lipophilic Emollients



ABIL® Wax 9800

Liquid to waxy component for skin and hair care emulsions, color cosmetics and deodorant sticks. The silicone component provides optimum cosmetic properties like silky gloss on hair and a pleasant, non-greasy skin feel. The product is easy to emulsify and soluble in cosmetic oils. Has an emollient character and improves pigment dispersion.

Stearyl Dimethicone

Waxy Lipophilic Emollients



ABIL® Wax 9801

Liquid component which improves SPF response in W/O sun care emulsions based on organic or physical UV filters.

Cetyl Dimethicone

Liquid Lipophilic Emollients



ABIL® Wax 9810 P

Waxy component for skin and hair care emulsions, decorative cosmetics and deodorant sticks.

C 24-28 Alkyl Methicone

Waxy Lipophilic Emollients



ABIL® Wax 9814

Liquid component for hair care emulsions and color cosmetics. The silicone component provides a good slip on the hair gloss. It contributes to a soft satiny application of pressed powders. Improves luster, spreadability and skin adhesion of color cosmetics.

Cetyl Dimethicone

Liquid Lipophilic Emollients



ABIL® Wax 9840

Liquid component which enhances the SPF response from sunscreen emulsions based on a combination of organic and physical UV filters.

Cetyl Dimethicone

Liquid Lipophilic Emollients



ABIL® WE 09

Emulsifier for bright white cosmetic W/O creams and lotions with excellent heat and freeze/thaw stability. Formulations with all kinds of cosmetic oils. High compatibility with active ingredients. Emulsifier for sun protection preparations with high content of organic and/or physical UV filters.

Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate; Cetyl PEG/PPG-10/1 Dimethicone; Hexyl Laurate

W/O Emulsifiers



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Conditioning agent for hair care products. Especially for shampoo formulations. Provides pleasant feel,

Laureth-3; Datem

Conditioning Agents



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comb properties.

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Cosmetic oils / waxes for skin care products

- Liquid to waxy components for skin care emulsions, decorative cosmetics and sun protection products
- Formulations with ABIL[®] Wax give a pleasant silky skin feel
- Improves pigment dispersion
- Enhances SPF response of sun protection creams and lotions

Goldschmidt Personal Care

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INCI Name (CTFA Name)

ABIL [®] Wax 9800	Stearyl Dimethicone
ABIL [®] Wax 9801	Cetyl Dimethicone
ABIL [®] Wax 9810 P	C ₂₄₋₂₈ Alkyl Methicone
ABIL [®] Wax 9814	Cetyl Dimethicone
ABIL [®] Wax 9840	Cetyl Dimethicone
ABIL [®] Wax 2434	Stearoxy Dimethicone
ABIL [®] Wax 2440	Behenoxy Dimethicone

Application

- ABIL[®] Wax 9801 and 9840 are liquid to waxy organopolysiloxanes, which are synthesized by linking polydimethyl siloxanes with long chain hydrocarbons.
- Due to their unique chemical structure these products are interesting positioned between lipid-like organic substances and polydimethylsiloxanes (known as silicone oils).
- ABIL[®] Wax 9801 and 9840 are soluble in all oils and waxes commonly used in cosmetics.
- The good spreadability and the emollient-effect of the ABIL[®] Waxes enable them to improve the application and skin care properties of formulations. They also can contribute to wash resistance.
- ABIL[®] Wax 9814 improves luster, spreadability and skin adhesion of decorative cosmetics.
- ABIL[®] Wax 9814 contributes to a soft satiny application of pressed powders.
- In hair care emulsions, as for example hair rinses or cream shampoos, ABIL[®] Wax 9814 may be used as a conditioning agent. It provides a good slip on the hair as well as gloss.
- Due to their spreading effects on skin ABIL[®] Wax 9801 and ABIL[®] Wax 9840 will increase the effectivity of UV-filters in emulsions. Thus it is possible to reduce the level of UV-filters and maintain the SPF. The optimum ABIL[®] Wax type depends on the type or combination of UV-filters employed. For emulsions only based on either organic filters or on only physical filters ABIL[®] Wax 9801 is especially suitable.

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fig. 1

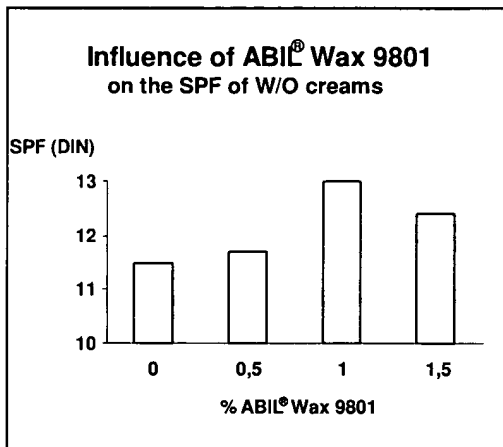
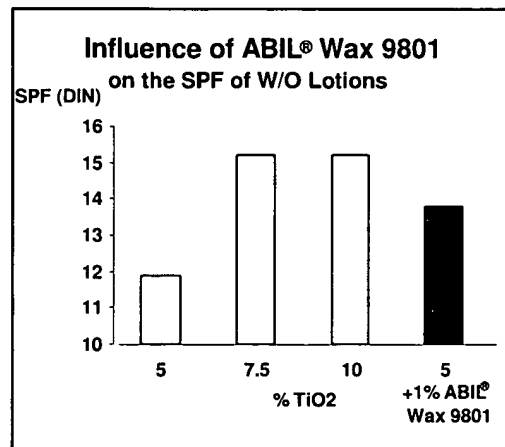


Fig. 1 shows the SPF response (DIN) in W/O creams containing 3 % Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate related to the added quantity of ABIL® Wax 9801. The maximum SPF is achieved by the addition of 1 % ABIL® Wax 9801.

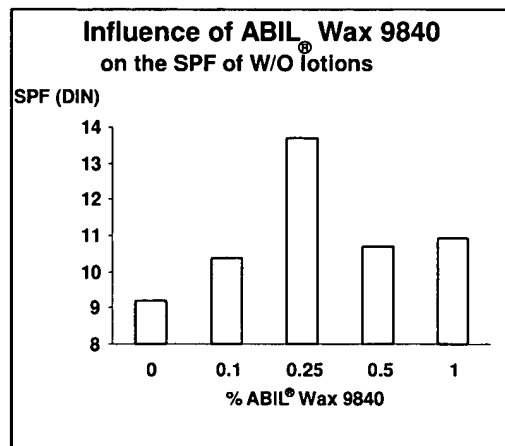
Fig. 2 shows the SPF values (DIN) of W/O lotions containing different quantities of TiO₂. For this application the SPF can also be increased significantly by the addition of ABIL® Wax 9801.

fig. 2



For formulations containing a mixture of organic UV-filters and TiO₂ ABIL® Wax 9840 is especially recommended to improve the sun protection factor response.

fig. 3



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Phone: +49 (201) 173-2854 | Fax: +49 (201) 173-1828
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The SPF values (DIN) of W/O-lotions which contain both 3 % TiO₂ and 3 % Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate are shown in fig. 3. In products based on a combination of organic and physical filters the best boosting-effect can be achieved by adding 0.25 % ABIL® Wax 9840.

Recommended usage concentration

ABIL® Wax 9800	1 - 5 %
ABIL® Wax 9801	1 - 5 %
ABIL® Wax 9810 P	1 - 5 %
ABIL® Wax 9814	1 - 5 %
ABIL® Wax 9840	0.25 - 1 %
ABIL® Wax 2434	1 - 5 %
ABIL® Wax 2440	1 - 5 %

Packaging

ABIL® Wax 9800	170 kg drum
ABIL® Wax 9801	180 kg drum
ABIL® Wax 9810 P	300 kg pallet (12 x 25 kg bag)
ABIL® Wax 9814	300 kg drum
ABIL® Wax 9840	180 kg drum
ABIL® Wax 2434	180 kg drum
ABIL® Wax 2440	180 kg drum

Hazardous goods classification

Information concerning

- classification and labelling according to regulations for transport and for dangerous substances
- protective measures for storage and handling
- measures in accidents and fires
- toxicity and ecological effects

is given in our material safety data sheets.

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Application

ABIL® Wax 9800	ABIL® Wax 9801	ABIL® Wax 9810 P	ABIL® Wax 9814
slight boosting of SPF O/W emulsions	sunscreen boosting with organic filters, or micropigments in W/O	Consistency enhancer for W/Si and W/O	works as binder system for pressed pigmented products
anti agglomerate agent for TiO ₂	good pigment dispersion → O/W make-ups		deagglomeration of TiO ₂ is better than with 9801
not compatible with castor oil, compatible with quatarnary compounds for hair care	good compatibility with cyclics and anti-whitening in antiperspirants	Compatible with quatarnary compounds for hair care	improves wear of pressed products; eyeshadows, eyeliners, foundations, under-foundations
	good spreading (even in O/W)	improvement of combability in hair conditioners	
	soft skin feel	rich skin feel effect	

ABIL® Wax 9840	ABIL® Wax 2434	ABIL® Wax 2440
sunscreen boosting with filter combinations in W/O	creaming effect on waxes	improves dispersion of ACH in antiperspirants suspensions and solids
	creamy feel and long lasting effect in lipsticks	
long wearing effect in pressed powders	compatibility with castor oil/Eutanol G	
maximum spreading agent for oils	spreading and eveness effect in O/Ws and antiperspirants	bulking effect (cushion)
O/W: good silky skin feel	soft skin feel in O/W	makes the emulsion feel richer

	ABIL® Wax 9801	ABIL® Wax 9840	ABIL® Wax 9800	ABIL® Wax 2434	ABIL® Wax 2440	ABIL® Wax 9814	ABIL® Wax 9810 P
Silky Skin Feel	•	•		•			
Cushioning					•	•	
Emolliency (richness)			•		•		•
Lubricating			•			•	

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Guide Line Formulations

W/O Sun Protection Lotion SPF (DIN) 13	
Phase A	
ABIL [®] EM 90	2.0 %
ABIL [®] Wax 9801	1.0 %
TEGOSOFT [®] OS	9.0 %
TEGOSOFT [®] M	4.0 %
Mineral Oil (30 mPas)	5.0 %
Cyclomethicone	4.0 %
Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.8 %
Microcrystalline Wax ¹⁾	1.2 %
Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate	3.0 %
Phase B	
Sodium Chloride	0.5 %
Water	69.5 %
Preservative, Parfum	q.s.

W/O Sun Protection Lotion SPF (DIN) 17	
Phase A	
ABIL [®] EM 90	2.50 %
ABIL [®] Wax 9840	0.25 %
TEGOSOFT [®] OP	7.00 %
TEGOSOFT [®] M	12.75 %
Isohexadecane	7.00 %
Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.50 %
Microcrystalline Wax ¹⁾	1.00 %
Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate	3.00 %
Titanium Dioxide	3.00 %
Phase B	
Sodium Chloride	0.50 %
Water	62.50 %
Preservative, Parfum	q.s.

W/O Sun Protection Lotion SPF (DIN) 15	
Phase A	
ABIL [®] EM 90	2.50 %
ABIL [®] Wax 9840	0.25 %
TEGOSOFT [®] OP	7.00 %
TEGOSOFT [®] CT	12.75 %
Isohexadecane	7.00 %
Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.50 %
Microcrystalline Wax ¹⁾	1.00 %
Titanium Dioxide	3.00 %
Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate	3.00 %
Phase B	
Sodium Chloride	0.50 %
Water	62.50 %
Preservative, Parfum	q.s.

W/O Sun Protection Lotion SPF (FDA) 22	
Phase A	
ABIL [®] WE 09	5.0 %
ABIL [®] Wax 9801	1.0 %
TEGOSOFT [®] M	4.0 %
TEGOSOFT [®] OS	4.0 %
Cyclomethicone	4.0 %
Mineral Oil (30 mPas)	5.0 %
Almond Oil	2.0 %
Hydrogenated Castor Oil	0.8 %
Microcrystalline Wax ¹⁾	1.2 %
Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate	3.0 %
Phase B	
Sodium Chloride	0.8 %
Water	69.2 %
Preservative, Parfum	q.s.

¹⁾e. g. Paracera W 80, Paramelt B. V.

F 2/02

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